

$$1) T(n) = T(n-1) + C \rightarrow \text{constant time}$$

$$a) T(n-2) = T(n-2) + C$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T(1) = C$$

---


$$T(n) = C \cdot n \in \Theta(n)$$

$$b) T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + C$$

from Master theorem

$$\begin{array}{l} a=2 \\ b=2 \end{array} \quad n^{\log_2 2} = n = O(c) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{case - 1}} \quad T(n) = \Theta(n)$

Both algorithm's complexities are  $\Theta(n)$  so it does not matter which algorithm to choose.

2)  $n \rightarrow$  number of constants

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-i} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n-i-1 = (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + \dots}{2} \in \Theta(n^2)$$

3) Worst case happens if all the characters in the string are the first letter. And the best case happens if the list does not contain the first letter.

$$T_{\text{best}} = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n \in \Theta(n)$$

$$T_{\text{worst}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i}^n 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i) = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2} \in \Theta(n^2)$$

4) Set of points:

Set of points =  $\{ \overbrace{(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k)}^{k \text{ dimensions}}, \dots, (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k) \}$   $\updownarrow$   $n \text{ points}$

```
function distance (p1[1, ..., k], p2[1, ..., k]) :
    total ← 0
    for i from 1 to k :
        total ← p1[i] * p1[i] + p2[i] * p2[i] + total  $\Theta(1)$ 
    return sqrt(total)  $\Theta(1)$ 
```

```
function closestPair (pointArr[1, ..., n]) :
    min ← inf
    current ← 0
    for i from 1 to n :
        for j from i+1 to n :
            current ← distance (pointArr[i], pointArr[j])
            if current < min :
                min ← current
    return min
```

Analysis of the function distance:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k 1 = \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_k = k \in \Theta(k)$$

↓  
constant  
time  
operations

Analysis of the function closestPair

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n k = \sum_{i=1}^n k(n-i-1) = (n-1)k + (n-2)k + \dots + k$$
$$\Rightarrow k(1+2+\dots+n-1)$$

$$\frac{k(n-1)n}{2} = \frac{k(n^2-n)}{2} \in \Theta(kn^2)$$

5)

a)  $n \rightarrow$  number of regions

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i}^n 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \rightarrow \text{adjusting the string cluster}$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i) + n$$

$$T(n) = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 0 + n$$

$$T(n) = \frac{n^2 - n}{2} + n \in \Theta(n^2)$$

$\rightarrow$  cross sum function

$$b) T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + M(n)$$

$$M(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2n$$

from Master Theorem  $a=2$   
 $b=2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{case-2} \quad 2n = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \log^k n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \log^{k+1} n)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$